

SIX SHOT DEAD

The Conflict at the Cripple Creek Mines in Colorado.

Volley After Volley Poured Into Opposing Banks From Winchester.

THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE AT DAWN.

Four Strikers and Two Deputies Killed—Several on Each Side Wounded and Made Prisoners—The Militia of the State Called Out to Suppress the Outbreak—Gov. Waite's Proclamation Ordering the Deputy Sheriffs to Disperse.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 26.—The first clash of arms between the striking miners of the Cripple Creek district and deputy sheriffs occurred at 8 a. m. to-day. William Habdeau, deputy; another deputy whose name is unknown; Hiram Crowley, "dyna-mite" shanty and two other miners were killed.

Frank Mason, Fred Todd, D. D. Dunn, William Bailey and E. W. Russell, miners, were taken prisoners by the deputies and are now held at their camp. Six of the deputies were captured by the miners during the night, but are thought to have been released after being disarmed. The trouble was precipitated by an endeavor on the part of the deputies to make a night march and gain possession of the city of Victor, with the intention of using it as a base of operations in future attacks on the miners.

When the deputies retreated Friday afternoon thirty-five armed miners were detailed to follow them and watched their operations, guarding against just such an attack as was attempted by the enemy yesterday. The deputies retired but a short distance down the railroad, and the night was spent in the dark hour just before dawn before attempting their coup d'état. The pursuing miners deployed in picket lines and along the top of the hill from the railroad to Nipple Mountain. All was quiet until about 2 a. m., when the train bearing the deputies started down the hill and the deputies disembarked, 126 strong, and advanced on the miners in full force.

They were met with volley after volley from the Winchester carried by the miners, and the fire was kept up until the night was dark, the only light being furnished by a pale moon through breaks in the feeble clouds, and much of the fire was wasted. The fighting lasted for half an hour. The deputies finally succeeded in driving the strikers back.

Crowley was killed early in the fight by a bullet which entered his right cheek, causing a ghastly wound, passing downward and coming out at the back of the neck. After he fell his comrades, crazed with rage, fought more fiercely than ever. At what time during the fray the two deputies were shot is not known. One through the heart, was found near the railroad tracks this morning by the construction gang as they went to work. He evidently had been desecrated by his comrades. The body of the other man was carried to the flat cars and sent to Florence.

By the killing of Habdeau the miners avenged themselves for his insolent bearing towards them while acting as deputy at Cripple Creek during the past year and his efforts to break up the strike. A few weeks ago he was beaten, run out of camp and warned never to return.

Habdeau went to Denver and when a call was made for volunteers to take up arms and deputies commissioned he at once volunteered, saying he would go down and get revenge. After the deputies had retreated the body of Crowley was brought to Victor by sorrowful friends.

TURNED BACK.

The Indiana Miners Failed to Invade Pana.

Over 2,000 Men With Arms Were Ready to Meet the Mob.

WISCONSIN OF LEADERS INDUCED THE STRIKERS TO RETREAT.

They Were Side-Track at Terre Haute and the Railway Abandoned the Train—The Streets of Pana Filled With Sheriff's Deputies—Militia on the Way to the Scene—Arms and Ammunition Shipped From Springfield.

PANA, Ill., May 26.—The news from Terre Haute that the force of invading miners from Indiana had finally concluded to abandon their purpose of coming to Pana to-night and force the mines here to close down, causes the people to breathe easier.

The statement that the Big Four road officials had agreed to give all the miners who wish to come to Pana passes, is denied here and the denial is backed up by the fact that the New York Herald has ordered the New York Herald to discontinue its campaign against the miners.

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THREE KILLED

Reported Result of Miners' Conflict in Pennsylvania.

A Mob of 1,000 Men Marching Through Allegheny County.

GOV. PATTERSON ON THE WAY TO A CONFERANCE AT HOUTZDALE.

He Wants to Learn the Strikers' Side of the Story—A Fairly Quiet Day in the Coke Region—Inquests on the Bodies of the Men Slain at Stickles Hollow—Mining Troubles in Missouri and Other States.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 26.—Three men reported killed and a half dozen injured in a fight between striking miners and workers near Imperial, in Allegheny County. The place is remote, and it is well nigh impossible to obtain accurate information. One man is known to be dead and probably he is the only one. He was Jacob Sepp, employed by the Imperial Coal Co. He was caught by strikers and in the fight was shot dead. The assassin was a man named...

GOV. PATTERSON'S MISSION. HOUTZDALE, Pa., May 26.—The miners of Houtzdale were surprised to receive a message from Gov. Patterson yesterday that he was on his way to confer with them. No arrangements had been made, but at the Central Hotel thousands called to shake the governor's hand. Adjt. Gen. Greenwald said to a correspondent: "The governor, in fact, all of the party have been here for some time. The labor troubles throughout the State have reached the point that the trouble may be expected at any moment, and being acquainted with the operators' side of the story, the governor thought it necessary to learn the other side and to get that side in an impartial manner from reliable sources. Without anyone in Houtzdale knowing of his presence, he arrived here yesterday. After supper the governor and a number of his staff were in a conference in which the whole situation was gone over. The men told the governor that they were in the hands of the National Board, and the governor agreed to act as arbitrator and urged the men to compromise their differences and return to work as soon as they could in conflict with the law."

WOODLAND, Pa., May 26.—Seven hundred miners from Ocochee, Phillipsburg, Hawk Run and Morrisdale marched here to-day to bring out the miners in the Cook and Overly mines. At Blue Bell, where Jokes and his men have been running a strike, they put enough dynamite under the structure to send it sky high. As soon as they reached the mine they were met by a force of men who were armed with shotguns and rifles. The miners were kept until the strike is settled. A couple of men were killed and several others were injured. The men were excited and were ready to do anything to get their way.

THE MEN IN THE PITTS AT ARMED INDUSTRY TO CEASE WORK. BEVER, Mo., May 26.—The miners of Mazon and Randolph Counties score another victory by inducing the Ardmore miners to join the strike again. Fully 1,000 miners were there from the above-named counties last Friday and camped here all night for the purpose of consulting with the men to induce them to suspend work. Their work was crowned with success and the miners of this district are very jubilant over their victory. The men were armed with shotguns and rifles and were ready to do anything to get their way.

THE KANSAS MINERS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 26.—The miners of this city have come to their senses and are now inclined to per little light to the Missouri strike agitators, who are camped on the Missouri side of the river, and who steal into this city daily. There will be no general strike here, but the miners will continue to work and will not be disturbed by the agitators.

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IN THE PARK.

A Well-Dressed Man Shoots Himself Trough the Temple.

His Lifeless Body Found Last Evening by Two Youths.

NOTHING FOUND ON HIM TO REVEAL HIS IDENTITY.

Left a Note in Which He Stated That He Would Give No Reason for the Deed and Did Not Want His Name Known—Had a Card of the Goodbar Art Co. on Which Was Written "Emma Clements, 108 North Eleventh Street," but at Neither Could His Identity Be Learned.

THE BODY OF AN UNKNOWN WHITE MAN was found in some bushes in Forest Park by two youths who were out picking gooseberries shortly after 8 o'clock last night. The case was evidently one of suicide.

ABOUT 8:40 o'clock William G. Thurmond of 615 Cook avenue, and Charles W. E. Jenning of 108 North Compton avenue, were walking in Forest Park, when they discovered the body of a man lying partially concealed in some bushes. At the first glance they supposed him to be a man who had fallen and failed to pay any particular attention to him, but on closer approach they noticed a bullet-hole in his right temple. They made a hasty attempt to arouse him and becoming convinced that life was extinct at once hurried off to the Forest Park Police Station to convey the news of their discovery.

At the station Officers Gibbon and Doubt were detailed to accompany the youths back to the scene. They found the man lying on his back, a single bullet wound in his right temple, from which his blood and brains were still oozing. The body was still warm and was evident that the man had shot himself not more than an hour before. A patrol wagon was called, and the corpse taken to the station.

PROPERTY OF THE MAN. The suicide was a man apparently about 35 years old, five feet high, with a fair complexion and well dressed in a black suit, coat, black pants, white shirt, white collar, and a black tie. He was wearing a watch chain and a ring on his left hand. He was wearing a watch chain and a ring on his left hand. He was wearing a watch chain and a ring on his left hand.

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DRINK AND DEATH. Wife and Babe Killed by a Whiskey-Crazed Kentuckian. FINEVILLE, Ky., May 26.—A fearful tragedy took place last night six miles from this place on Straight Creek, in which a wife and helpless baby were murdered by the husband. James Howard and James Suster were at Howard's home having a high time over a bottle of whiskey. As the night wore on the whiskey became more potent and the men began to quarrel. Howard got the better of Suster and the latter went to the room and during the struggle the woman was killed. Howard then turned on his wife and killed her. The body of the woman was found in the room and the body of the baby was found in the yard. Howard was arrested and is now in jail.

THE WEATHER. Higher Temperature, With Conditions Favorable for Thunderstorms. Rain has fallen in the Upper Lake Region, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and generally clear weather prevails elsewhere. Higher temperature may be expected to-day. The weather is generally clear and the temperature is rising.

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## IN THE ALERT.

Close German Watch on the Political Crisis in France.

Changes That Recent Events Have Made in Europe's Aspect.

A FRIENDLY FEELING FOR THE FRENCH DUE TO ENGLAND'S HOSTILITY.

The British Position in the Congo State a Constant Menace to German Commerce—Full Freedom of Traffic Demanded by the National Zeitung—Contraband Trade in Arms and Ammunition.

BERLIN, May 26.—The comments of the German newspapers on the political crisis in France point out in a vivid manner the change which the events of recent years have brought upon the face of European politics. Formerly events were gravely discussed as bearing upon the foreign relations of France with other countries especially Germany. Now the newspaper is received with the greatest coolness, and the ministerial changes are followed in this country with curiosity.

This state of affairs is due to the fact that the German have confidence that Cabinet changes in France are no longer likely to disturb the relations between the two powers, and these relations, it would appear, are growing more friendly day by day.

ENGLISH HOSTILITY. Some feeling, it is true, has been aroused by the conclusion of the agreement between England and the Congo State by which England secured a small strip of territory in the Upper Congo and Lake Tanganyika, which gives her access from her southern possessions in Africa to the Nile region; in other words, united communication between Cape Town and Cairo. This feeling is not confined to what is known as the Colonial party, but is voiced by the newspapers throughout Germany.

The new arrangement makes England, instead of the Congo State, Germany's western neighbor in Central Africa and makes a decided alteration in the commercial prospects of Germany in that section of Africa. Of course this is only a summer dream sweeping across the political sky, and it is not anticipated that it will lead to a quarrel with England.

GERMAN INTERESTS INJURED. The Tagblatt declares that the new arrangement injures Germany's interests and asserts that it is only a trick to balk the claims of France and other powers.

The National Zeitung demands that England shall acknowledge the right of full freedom of traffic between the Congo State and German East Africa, and ventures to express a doubt as to whether the Congo State is really in a position to conclude an independent treaty.

The Fuesche Zeitung believes that there is a contraband trade in arms and ammunition in consequence of the new treaty, which will render the Congo State a base for the sale of arms to the belligerent powers.

Finally, several of the leading newspapers declare that Germany ought to be more active in the drafting of the agreement between England and the Congo State. Dr. Peters has joined the Hanoverian Liberal Union and intends to contest the next Reichstag vacancy for Hanover.

SOCIALISTS AND BREWERS. The Socialists are pursuing their fight against the brewers with the greatest violence and declare that they are determined to break the so-called brewers' "ring," which they claim keeps up the price of beer and exploits the workers of the country. The fact is, however, that no such "ring" exists and that the combination of brewers which may be said to stand in the position of a trust was only recently formed as a means of resisting the boycotting campaign of the Socialists. But there is no denying the fact that the brewers are feeling the effects of the boycott; for quite recently they made overtures for peace, and in doing have offered to take back into the men previously dismissed on condition that the boycott be abandoned. The Socialists a day or two ago rejected these overtures, declaring that they would not make any compromise with the brewers, and in order to give weight to this assertion they are now carrying their boycotting campaign throughout the country. This is notably the case at Mulheim, where the strike of the Socialists' employees has already commenced, and threatens to develop into an immense struggle between capital and labor.

THE CUXHAVEN CRISIS. The reported negotiations for the cession of Cuxhaven to Prussia in exchange for Altona, which would be incorporated with Hamburg, is officially denied. The denial simply means that were the Reichstag and Bundesrath to agree to cede the port to Prussia, it would be a naval port and would raise no objection, and negotiations for this purpose therefore would be needless. The Navy Department has not abandoned its intention to strongly fortify Cuxhaven and convert it into a first-class war port upon the completion of the Baltic Canal.

THE BALLOON DEPARTMENT EXPLOSION. The explosion which occurred early yesterday morning in the balloon department of the army, in the Tempelhofer Field, might have been disastrous. A building in which 1,000 iron bottles of hydrogen were stored was completely destroyed. A soldier of the Pioneer corps, who was standing near the building, was hurled a great distance by the force of the explosion. Portions of the shattered bottles were found flying from the scene of the explosion and the ground about the building was torn up in all directions, demonstrating the fearful force of the bottles of hydrogen.

The exact cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed that the leakage of a bottle allowed the gas to escape, mixed with the air and exploded. The explosion, which exploded the bottles and then fired the gasometer in the gas-making house. The Reichswehr announces the conclusion of an agreement between England and Germany to establish a uniform customs system between the German territory of the Congo and the Gold Coast colony immediately west of it (which belongs to Great Britain) and which is situated east of the Volta.

THE EMPEROR'S SUMMER PROGRAMME. Emperor William's summer programme appears to be undecided. He intends to visit the regatta at Kiel in June, and will then start on a long cruise, with the Empress, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. During this trip the Emperor will perhaps visit the Dutch coast, where he is expected to arrive at the end of July. He is expected to be present at Cowes, Isle of Wight, at the regatta, which is to be held in the month of August, and will probably return to Germany in September, preparatory to being present at the army manoeuvres between Danzig and Königsberg, to which he has invited the Kaiser.

King Leopold met King Charles at the railroad station, which was brilliantly decorated and surrounded by a crowd of cheering people. King Charles of Roumania and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia received ovations.

Ready to Be Accommodated. From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

A young man entered a store at Caribou the other night and, surprised the proprietor by announcing that he wanted to buy a bicycle on a "installment plan."

## MEMOIRS.

M. Cavaignac, a French Politician, Objects to Revealing Family Secrets.

Special Correspondence of ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. PARIS, May 17.—The sensation of the hour is the appearance and seizure of the "Memoires d'une Inconnue." The book was published by Pion, Mouret & Co., but immediately all the copies were seized by order of M. Cavaignac, ex-Minister of the Marine. M. Cavaignac says that the "Memoires d'une Inconnue" were written by his grandmother, wife of the famous conventionnel, and mother of Gen. Cavaignac, who was President of the republic in 1848. Had M. Cavaignac kept the secret, the volume would have been only a literary sensation, but since the seizure it is elevated almost to the dignity of an affair of State.

These memoirs were written by Mme. Cavaignac at the beginning of Louis Philippe's reign, and given to Monsieur de Portes, a friend of the Cavaignac family, the heirs of M. de Portes sold the manuscript to the publisher, Pion, and hence the difficulty. It seems that but little attention is paid to M. Cavaignac's indignation, and that the seizure cannot be legally carried into effect. The French public is pleased that a grandmother's criticisms of conventionals and deputies of her time can completely destroy her grandson's chance to become President of the Republic. The mother of the Cavaignac dynasty wielded a malicious pen, and as she had passed many years of her life in listening, seeing and being seen, her memoirs have a certain value. The book is a masterpiece of the extremely interesting.

Mme. Cavaignac was married during the Directory, and her husband, General Cavaignac, was a member of the Convention. He was "hated for tyrants," the terrible days of 1793, and became Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Naples, under the Emperor. Mme. Cavaignac, the daughter of a bourgeois, married a man who was a member of the Convention, and she was married only civilly, but during the Empire she became a good Catholic and her husband was a thorough religious ceremony.

Mme. Cavaignac never loses an opportunity to relate a scandalous anecdote of the Empire, and she is still faithful to the traditions of 1793. Queen Caroline and the Emperor Napoleon are not free from attack. Mme. Cavaignac names a Republican deputy, Houssin, afterwards Count de Folmont, who made a journey to Spain with a Princess of Bourbon. She also affirms that the Queen of Spain had a scandalous affair with a hairdresser. Again, she says: "It is not well known that the Queen (Isabella) was married to a hairdresser, Magnan, and the postillion, Becanin."

Mme. Cavaignac relates that a courier was found dead on some lonely road at the beginning of 1814. He was carrying a letter from Marie Louise to the Count de Folmont, and this letter reads: "Let us have patience! All this must crumble, and cannot last a long time."

She shows Murat's court at Naples divided into two parties—one for the King, the other for the Queen, the latter, due to the fact, she was sister of the Emperor, the former trying to assert his authority, without success. She speaks of the Duke de Vauguyon and Daure as the lovers of Queen Caroline, and adds: "The crown permits all, covers all; but it does not conceal all, and it is among those who wear it, both men and women, that the most shameful vices are to be found."

Of Napoleon she writes: "I admired him to idolatry. This man, the most astonishing of all, so marvelously endowed as captain, legislator, statesman, as good as great, with as much heart as genius."

Of Louis XVIII. she says: "He has eyes like a tiger-cat." She finds the Duke de Angoulême "idiotic," and the Duke de Berry "ignoble." She writes: "I regret to-day that my youth and the little interest I took in political events prevented me from gathering more material from the atmosphere of the time." She speaks of the Duke de Berry and Daure as the lovers of Queen Caroline, and adds: "The crown permits all, covers all; but it does not conceal all, and it is among those who wear it, both men and women, that the most shameful vices are to be found."

Of La Harpe, the great critic, Mme. Cavaignac says: "In spite of his wit he was one of the most disagreeable men to be found; he spoke in a loud tone, talked all the time, contradicted everybody and found as much pleasure in saying evil of others as in boasting of himself. He thought himself the first man of the century, or rather of the centuries, past and to come, 50 years old, widowed or divorced, ugly, small, and very fat."

"Cherrier had much pride," and "Florian was as amiable in society as La Harpe was disagreeable." In conclusion, Mme. Cavaignac says: "I do not deny the society of literary people, even of those with the most talent, as agreeable as might be supposed, if one meets these people constantly."

Mme. Cavaignac knew well Mme. Recamier. One day Mme. Recamier gave a grand ball, and, feeling tired and ill, she retired. The door of the bedroom was opened, a curious guest appeared and admired the sleeping beauty. Then came another, then a third, and the crowd. The last comers

## Success in Business

Is often secured by Overwork and Loss of Health, which hardly Compensate the Cost.

## Failure in Business

Brings discouragement, worry, anxiety and often great physical disturbance. When to this is added the great trial of

## Sickness at Home

The ordeal is severe. For such conditions efficient medical aid is Necessary, and no other Medicine so happily meets the requirements of nature or so quickly gives nerve and bodily strength as

## H. L. Sarsaparilla

mounted on chairs to have their share in the business, and it is not until the morning that the furniture should not be rushed. The error was indispensable to organize the defense and paralyze treason, it is justified.

"Nearly all the rogues I have known were men, well-bred and accustomed to good society," BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

NO CIGARETTES.

Rigid Enforcement of the Adverse Ordinance in Carthage.

CARTHAGE, Mo., May 26.—To-day merchants were notified that the ordinance forbidding the sale of cigarettes will be rigidly enforced. This applies to the sale of giving to all boys or girls under 16 years of age. It is hailed with satisfaction by all dealers.

BACK FROM TOPOLOBAMPO.

Witherspoon Declares the Co-Operative Colony a Failure.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., May 26.—William Witherspoon returned from Topolobampo where he has been all winter fighting in the courts for the co-operative colony, in which Chairman Friedman and other prominent Kansans are interested. He says the colony, as a social venture, is a deplorable failure, and that co-operation has been given up permanently. Each colonist will be given a farm and the company disband. The grating ditch is uncompleted and the railroad not being built. About 300 colonists remain and there has been much sickness and distress during the winter.

NOT AT BALAKLAVA.

Mr. Bernard Flynn Says, Mr. Chas. Powell's Regiment Was Not in the Charge.

The identity of the 600 British soldiers who participated in the famous charge of the Light Brigade seems a never-ending topic of discussion. Nowadays, when claimants to the distinction of being survivors of the battle of Balaklava are so numerous, a man cannot announce himself as one of the lucky seventy-five who escaped with their lives at that memorable encounter, without having to prove the authenticity of his claim seriously doubted.

IN THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH two weeks ago there appeared an article describing how on his death bed a man named Grippen had stated that he was a survivor of the historic attack on the Russians at Balaklava, and that besides himself there were only two survivors of this terrible engagement living in the Crimea. The article attracted the attention of other ex-British soldiers, and Charles Powell of 258 Magnolia Avenue, Fair City, called the Post-Dispatch office last week to express his doubt as to the genuineness of Grippen's claim to the survivorship, and to announce himself as one of the number. Mr. Powell's claims and his reasons therefor were detailed at length in the last SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Yesterday Mr. Bernard Flynn, a well-known soldier, who is connected with the St. Louis Transfer Co., called at the Post-Dispatch office and positively declared that Mr. Powell was not a survivor of the battle of Balaklava for the following reason: "The regiment to which Mr. Powell belonged was in India at the time the charge of the Light Brigade was made and did not arrive in the Crimea until months after the historic battle had been fought."

Mr. Flynn brought with him books and documents to prove the correctness of his position. Said he: "In Mr. Powell's statement I notice he said that the battle of Balaklava was fought in October, 1854. Now that was not correct. The battle of Balaklava was fought in October, 1854. At that time Mr. Powell's regiment, the 13th Lancers, was in India and did not arrive in the Crimea until 1855. It was not at the battle of Inkermann on Nov. 15, 1854, or the battle of Almo, and the only fight it participated in were the two attacks in Sebastopol, June 18 and 19, 1855. Therefore, I say Mr. Powell may have been at Sebastopol, but the certain fact is that he did not participate in the charge of the Light Brigade."

In proof of his assertions Mr. Flynn first produced a copy of his army record, and showed that he was Color Sergeant in the 99th Regiment at Sebastopol and knew what he was talking about. Then he produced a copy of the official record to show that the battle of Balaklava did take place Oct. 25, 1854, and not Oct. 25, 1855, as Mr. Powell had said. Here he produced a copy of Kindley's "Invasion of the Crimea," and showed a paragraph which said: "The only band regiment at Balaklava was the 11th Lancers, which was certainly not have been there. Then finally Mr. Flynn produced a copy of the army list issued from the British War Office in October, 1891, and turned to the record of the 13th Lancers which showed that they had been in India South Africa and Sebastopol just as Mr. Powell said, but failed to show that the regiment had been at Balaklava. It showed that the only lance regiment there was the seven-eleventh.

Mr. Flynn was not at the battle of Balaklava. He does not claim to be. But, he says, he has studied up the history of the charge of the Light Brigade and its survivors very thoroughly.

TO WIND UP THE MONTH OF MAY WITH AN UNEXAMPLED RECORD  
BIG BARGAINS AND BIG SALES!  
D. CRAWFORD & CO.

Propose this week to offer the people of St. Louis such fine, choice plunder in every one of their 52 separate and distinct departments as will make every individual of the 600,000 people who dwell within her gates an eager buyer!!

## Silks.

The Popular Goods of the Season at the Most Popular Prices in the World.

25 pieces Colored Silk Imported Moire; these cost to import 57½¢; propose to let them out Monday at 20¢. If this is not a bargain then the name of bargain should die out.

500 pieces of Figured China Silks at 19¢. These goods have been sold in this city for 35¢.

100 pieces 22-inch Figured China Silks, all good, desirable styles, at 35¢; regular price 65¢.

40 pieces of Black Silk Moire; these goods are all pure silk and have not been sold for less than \$1.00; our price, 67½¢.

25 pieces Black Brocaded Silk Grenadine at 25¢, worth 75¢.

## Embroideries.

The handsomest line of Embroideries in the city—Fine Swiss Skirting, 45 inches wide, 4½ yards for \$1.25; worth \$2.50 a pattern.

Hamburg Embroidery, 3 to 4 inches wide, 4½ yards for 25¢; worth 40¢ a piece.

## Ladies' Suits.



Ladies' Prince Albert Suits, like above cut, in lightweight Broadcloth, thoroughly sponged and lined with silk, colors brown, navy and black. This stylish tailor-made suit, well worth \$15, will be sold for one week at

**\$8.75.**

## Domestics.

90 pieces yard-wide, soft finish, Bleached Muslin, good quality, 7½¢ a yard.

150 dozen Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 45x36 inches, well made, of good quality cotton, 12½¢ each.

150 dozen Hemmed Sheets, 9-4 or 81x90 inches in size, made of Pepperell sheeting, 50¢ each.

150 dozen Hemmed Sheets, 10-4 or 90x90 inches in size, made of Pepperell sheeting, 55¢ each.

50 dozen Waiters' Aprons, made of fine quality Bleached Drilling, size 36x40 inches in length, well made, at 20¢ each.

50 dozen Butchers' Aprons, with bib, made of extra heavy quality Bleached Drilling, size 46x45 inches in length, well made, with 2-inch hem at bottom, band around neck and waist, made of same material as apron; price, 45¢ each.

## CLOAK FLYERS AT CRAWFORD'S.



**\$3.50.**

Ladies' very stylish Capes (like cut), Moire Silk Trimmings, as shown on cut. Our special price \$2.50, was \$7.50.

**\$1.00**

25 pieces Black Brocaded Silk Grenadine at 25¢, worth 75¢.

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**St. Louis Post-Dispatch**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**JOSEPH PULITZER, President.**  
TERMS:  
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Sunday from Newsboys..... 3 Cents  
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and  
Sunday morning..... \$5.00  
Three months..... \$1.50  
Six months..... \$3.00  
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 25 Cents  
By the month (delivered by carrier)..... 80 Cents  
By the year (delivered by carrier)..... \$5.00  
Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regu-  
larly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the  
address to this office by postal card.  
All business or news letters or telegrams should be  
addressed to the office.

**POST-DISPATCH**  
215 CHURCH ST.  
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Postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1894.  
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SUNDAY (12 Pages)..... 3 Cents  
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 25 Cents  
By the month (delivered by carrier)..... 80 Cents  
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Business Office..... 4006  
New York Bureau, Room 54, Pulitzer Building.  
Max H. Fisher, Manager.

**ARE YOU GOING AWAY FOR THE SUMMER?**  
If so, you will want to get the home news and will have the Post-Dispatch follow you.  
Give your order to your carrier. No extra charge for changing your address as often as you like.  
SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1894.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Jaela."  
SOUTHERN PARK—Racing.  
GOV. WAITE of Colorado is apparently inclined to order out the militia to put down the sheriff's posse.

BUTTS may be a liar, but this does not prove that Senators are saints. What about that sugar speculation?

THERE is not much honor in this session of the Senate, but what little there is, is in danger of being monopolized by Peffer.

PRESIDENT HAYMEYER of the Sugar Trust can well afford to take a rest in Europe. The Senate investigation and the sugar schedule are getting along nicely.

THE strike situation in Colorado is not only critical, but it is sadly complicated by the gubernatorial factor. It is hard to tell whether Gov. Waite will flip to the side of law or lawlessness.

THE Senate Investigating Committee seems more anxious to discover the sources of newspaper information about senatorial crookedness than to get the information. They want to find the leaks.

HILL's attempt to pose as a tariff reformer was discouraging. His free lead amendment secured only three votes and even his shadow, Murphy, voted against it. Reform doesn't go in the Senate.

THE attention of Atty.-Gen. Olney is respectfully called to the commercial treaty between the Czar of all the Russias and the Standard Oil Trust of America. But perhaps Mr. Olney drew up the treaty himself.

THE dispute among the Republican leaders of this city with regard to the size of their campaign contributions is enter-  
taining. It is also suggestive, and is bring-  
ing out some interesting political evi-  
dence.

IF Coxe puts that \$10,000 where it will do the most good to the members of the Ohio Legislature he may get John Sher-  
man's seat in the Senate. He has been in  
Washington long enough to learn the  
tricks of the political trade.

OUR gaudy Ambassador to Germany has  
returned to our commonplace confeder-  
ation and will delin to remain with us ten  
whole weeks. He will be greatly missed  
by Emperor Billy, who has been quite  
dazzled by his gorgeous magnificence.

THE suspicion that Senator Gorman is  
seeking to knock out the Harrison, Reed  
and McKinley booms and get the Republi-  
can nomination for himself may possibly  
do Mr. Gorman injustice. It is not unlik-  
ely that he may be merely "on the make."

IN contemplating the coal miners' strike  
the only comfort is that the criminals are  
mostly Belgians, Poles and Russians. If  
they could be sent out of the country to-  
gether with the men who brought them  
here the trouble might be speedily settled.

FEARING diphtheria the authorities of  
Orange, N. J., advise women to stop kiss-  
ing the men they love and the women they  
hate. They may accomplish the first, but  
no law of heaven or earth can prevent a  
woman from kissing her dearest feminine  
foe.

SENATOR HILL voted for free iron ore  
and proposes to vote for free lead ore as  
well. It is said that he does these incon-  
sistent things in order to "quer" other  
Senators, but Democrats will not grumble  
about his motives as long as he votes in a  
Democratic way.

THE Democratic party is not yet in sight  
of the promised land, as Senator Gorman  
vainly thinks. Rather it is near that other  
place where there is weeping and wailing  
and gnashing of teeth. But still it may  
extricate itself from Gorman and escape.  
Only courage and constancy are needed.

THE dreary waste of yep in the Senate  
was enlivened by that spat between Hor-  
and Harris concerning courtesy. The  
spectacle of these two old gentlemen try-

ing to decide which of them has the least  
courtesy is one of the things which makes  
even the United States Senate a source of  
pleasure.

**THE NEW JUSTICES.**  
The movement to unite the Real Estate,  
Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange and  
the Bar Association in a strong effort to  
secure good candidates for the new justice  
courts is commendable.

It is of the utmost importance that good  
men and capable lawyers be selected for  
the justice courts. The enlargement of  
the jurisdiction of these courts and the  
increase of their importance in the  
administration of civil law renders the  
election of fit men a necessity. The  
justice courts will now do a large part  
of the work which has hitherto been done  
by the circuit courts. The whole plan of  
reform contemplated in the new law will  
fall through, and the new courts, instead  
of being an advantage to citizens and an  
aid to the circuit courts, will become  
obnoxious obstructions in law administra-  
tion if improper men are put on the bench.  
No catch-penny justices will serve for these  
places.

Every business man and every lawyer is  
deeply interested in the selection of men  
of character and ability as justices. All  
good influences should be joined to com-  
plete the work of reform for which the  
foundation was laid in the law and dis-  
tricting of the city. The capping of that  
foundation is the placing of the right men  
on the bench.

The movement cannot be given force too  
soon and cannot be given too much force.  
The schemes of machine bosses to distrib-  
ute these places as plums to political work-  
ers without regard to fitness should be  
slipped in the bud. The demand for good  
candidates should be made in such a way  
as to compel acquiescence from the party  
leaders.

**THE TULIP CRAZE.**  
In his recently published work on the  
"Political Economy of Natural Law,"  
Mr. Henry Wood finds most striking il-  
lustration in the tulip mania of Holland,  
where a single tulip bulb sold for 13,000  
florins.

This remarkable result was largely due  
to the competition of English land owners  
for rare varieties. A duke or an earl who  
enjoyed an enormous revenue from feudal  
privilege without ever having known the  
meaning of labor could not see the political  
or moral evil of spending as he pleased  
what he believed to be his own money. Un-  
iversal suffrage will change all that, as far  
as tulips are concerned, but something  
more than any sort of suffrage will be re-  
quired to change the vice of human nature  
back of it.

The tulip mania, as it was called, was  
merely an exaggerated phase of a very  
general habit of trying to get more of  
what other people want than they are  
able to get.

A noble lord thought nothing of giving  
six months' hard labor of a hundred of  
his tenants and feudal dependents for a  
tulip bulb, which can now be had  
for a shilling. He wanted it, not because  
he admired the beautiful to that extent,  
or because it would give him an amount  
of pleasure measured by the self-sacrifice  
it had cost his tenants to earn that  
amount of money, but simply because of  
a desire to get more rare tulips than any-  
one else. And when, in a few years,  
other people ceased to care for rare tulips,  
my lord gave his to his gardener, to be  
carted out in the rubbish.

Mr. Wood is not wrong in believing  
that there is a connection between this  
sort of thing in business and the panics  
and depressions which come about three  
times in the life of the average genera-  
tion. They are attributed to many causes,  
but, in one way or another, they are all  
forms of the tulip craze.

**EMANCIPATORS OF WOMEN.**  
The latest movement in favor of the  
emancipation of women discloses several  
classes each representative of an aspiration  
or mode of thought. There is the radical,  
uncompromising woman, who is often  
unreasonable and unreasonable, like the  
impetuous advance guards of all forward  
movements. She asserts that the burden  
of creation has been wrongfully imposed  
upon women and should be thrown off. She  
has the courage of her convictions and  
would carry them to their logical conclusion  
even though it does lead to the extinc-  
tion of the race. She is sure that she  
will have a few unhampered years, years  
of freedom she calls it—all to prove what  
the vanity of her own ambition; for that  
is what she would prove whether she ad-  
mits it or not.

Then there is the liberal woman. She  
does not surrender common sense nor  
make war on immutable fact. She urges  
the emancipation of women from the  
tyranny of the marriage relation. She  
holds, sensibly enough, perhaps, that  
motherhood does not exhaust all the pos-  
sibilities of womanhood and that she  
should not be confined exclusively to that  
vocation. She contends that a physio-  
logical reform would do more for the  
emancipation of the race than has been

accomplished otherwise along the determi-  
nating influence of civilization set in.  
The conservative element, by far the  
largest in the fighting force, has no uni-  
form convictions, have that women must  
get what they can by any and all means.  
Progress with these women is a matter of  
evolution, a word often employed to stimu-  
late the slow going, who want nothing,  
and restrain the radical sisters, who  
would have everything at once. They  
think the suffrage is within reach and are  
fighting for it with the strange, hard,  
logical zeal characteristic of prosaic people  
who have no imagination. It remains to  
be seen whether these women do not, as  
usual with conservatives, make a bad mat-  
ter worse by temporizing and half mea-  
sures, practical expedients and vulgar  
"deals."

But there is yet another and more im-  
portant factor in the cause. It is the pro-  
testing woman. She is the connecting  
link between the actively discontented,  
noisy sisterhood and the passively con-  
tented—that is, the hopeful in the classes  
and the hopeless in the masses. The pro-  
testers are the superior women, the fine-  
fibred creatures, eager for real culture and  
wide activity; women of broad sym-  
pathies, rich natures, full of imagination  
and restless intelligence, but without the  
fanaticism necessary to the propaganda.  
They are the highest product of evolution,  
and are doing more by the unconscious  
force of their spiritual energy to better the  
lot of woman and spiritualize the race than  
all the blues who declaim so loudly con-  
cerning the wrongs and rights of the sex.

**THE CRITICAL PERIOD.**  
A study of the statistics of divorce leads  
to the important discovery that the ma-  
jority of divorces occur between the fifth  
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**Marriage, Birth and Death Notices.**

When inserted in the POST-DEPATCH, will be telegraphed to the NEW YORK WORLD for publication in that journal, without extra charge, when so requested.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Henry Berberich .....	2252 N. 19th St
Lea Hittenbach .....	Holston, Mo.
J. W. Cook .....	3018 S. 7th st
Elizabeth .....	2011 1/2 West St
J. H. Merrill .....	905 North St
Gertrude Nolan .....	2614 Chestnut st
Huck Coblen .....	2011 1/2 West St
Charles .....	2027 1/2 West St

**County Convention Delegates.**

ASSUMPTION, Ill. May 28.—At largely attended Republican convention here today the following delegates were selected to attend the County Convention, May 31: O. F. Foy, Wm. H. Macfarland, Leo Johnson, A.



























Characteristic Poses of the Members of the Lower House. Whom the Public Read of, But Never See.







# RAILROADS CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES CONFISCATE PUBLIC STREETS.

## THE SUPREME COURT PUTS THE LIMIT ON FRANCHISE GRANTING POWERS.

It is a well known fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of *Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. v. Chicago*, that a city cannot, under any circumstances, grant a franchise to a railroad company to use its streets for the purpose of laying tracks, and that such a grant is void as against the public.

The following is a substantially correct statement of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. v. Chicago*, as reported in the *Chicago Tribune* of May 25, 1894.

The court said: "The question presented is whether a city can, under any circumstances, grant a franchise to a railroad company to use its streets for the purpose of laying tracks, and that such a grant is void as against the public."

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# TO PAY A DIVIDEND.

## THE OLD FELLOWS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST ORDER PAID IN ALL ALLOWED CLAIMS.

Question raised over the legality of a contract for storing game killed on the premises of the association.

It will be good news to a number of widows and dependents of the Old Fellows' Mutual Aid Association of Missouri that after numerous delays and legal vicissitudes the State Superintendent of Insurance, who has charge of the fund, has paid the first dividend of \$1,000.

The fund was established by the act of the legislature in 1880, and has since that time been accumulating funds from the contributions of its members.

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# THE HOUSE WILL ATTEMPT TO REDEEM SOME DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES.

## FINANCIAL REFORMS TO RECEIVE ATTENTION.

The Senate has passed a bill to amend the National Bank Act.

The bill is designed to amend the National Bank Act, and is expected to pass the House.

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# REAL ESTATE PAGE.

## For Rent—Rooms.

50 cents per line each insertion.

1112 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large front room, suitably furnished for light housekeeping. Also other rooms. Call at 1112 Chouteau.

1118 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Call at 1118 Chestnut.

1118 CHESTNUT ST.—One large room on first floor. KEELEY & CO., 1118 Chestnut.

1118 N. 16TH ST.—A nicely fur. 2d story front room. KEELEY & CO., 1118 Chestnut.

1116 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. front and back rooms. Call at 1116 Pine.

1214 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room. Call at 1214 Olive.

1218 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished hall room. Call at 1218 St. Ange.

1208 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely fur. 2d story front room and adjoining room. Call at 1208 St. Ange.

1210 ST. ANGE AV.—3 well fur. connecting rooms with new carpet. Call at 1210 St. Ange.

1221 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room. Call at 1221 Washington.

1244 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room for 2 guests. Call at 1244 Washington.

1301A WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. room with light housekeeping. Call at 1301A Washington.

1303 N. 17TH ST.—Three rooms. Call at 1303 N. 17th.

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—Large nicely furnished front room. Call at 1305 Washington.

1305 N. GRANT AV.—Small nicely furnished front room. Call at 1305 N. Grant.

1305 HICKORY ST.—Nicely fur. front room for gentleman or woman. Call at 1305 Hickory.

1312 WESTERN AV.—First floor front room for 2 guests. Call at 1312 Western.

1319 CARM ST.—Furnished rooms for ladies or gentlemen. Call at 1319 Carm.

1327 N. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished front room. Call at 1327 N. Ange.

1338 WASHINGTON AV.—Opp. 14th st. Front room, alcove, toilet in 3. Southern. Call at 1338 Washington.

1405 GRAND AV.—Near Easton av.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room. Call at 1405 Grand.

1410 N. 14TH ST.—3 nice rooms, 1st floor. Call at 1410 N. 14th.

1428 N. 20TH ST.—3 nice rooms; new house. Call at 1428 N. 20th.

1430 N. 17TH ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Call at 1430 N. 17th.

1448 N. 2D ST.—Furnished room for man and woman. Call at 1448 N. 2d.

1454 WRIGHT ST.—Furnished room, front and back yard. Call at 1454 Wright.

1504 CARP ST.—Furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. Call at 1504 Carp.

1504 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. room for gentleman. Call at 1504 Pine.

1518 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room. Call at 1518 Washington.

1526 MORGAN ST.—3 handsome rooms on 2d floor. Call at 1526 Morgan.

1528 N. 17TH ST.—Three nice rooms on 2d floor. Call at 1528 N. 17th.

1601 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping. Call at 1601 Olive.

1605 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front room for light housekeeping. Call at 1605 Olive.

1608 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished room. Call at 1608 Wash.

1613 PINE ST.—Two furnished rooms, single or en suite. Call at 1613 Pine.

1631 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. room. Call at 1631 Washington.

1685 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room, complete for light housekeeping. Call at 1685 Morgan.

1715 DIVISION ST.—2d floor. 3 rooms, water in kitchen and bath. Call at 1715 Division.

1714 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. Call at 1714 Wash.

1720 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—3 rooms. A. F. Oliver, 708 N. 4th.

1730 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—3 rooms and bath. Call at 1730 N. Leffingwell.

1733 ELLIOT AV.—Pleasant room for 2 guests. Call at 1733 Elliot.

1734 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—3 rooms and bath. Call at 1734 N. Leffingwell.

1801A MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished, cool front room. Call at 1801A Morgan.

1806 WASH ST.—Two connecting rooms on 1st floor, newly furnished, for light housekeeping. Call at 1806 Wash.

1807 N. GARRISON AV.—3 or 4 pleasant rooms, nicely furnished for light housekeeping. Call at 1807 N. Garrison.

1811 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nicely furnished room for 2 guests. Call at 1811 N. Leffingwell.

1811 N. TAYLOR AV.—Furnished or unfurnished room. Call at 1811 N. Taylor.

1812 OLIVE ST.—Furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for gentlemen or ladies. Call at 1812 Olive.

1816 MORGAN ST.—Nicely fur. room for light housekeeping. Call at 1816 Morgan.

1828 BIDDLE ST.—Three rooms, 2d floor. Call at 1828 Biddle.

1831 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. room, real reasonable. Call at 1831 Olive.

1902 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely fur. front parlor, connecting or en suite. Call at 1902 Franklin.

1909 CARP ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Call at 1909 Carp.

1910 RUTHER ST.—Handsome furnished room with gas and bath. Call at 1910 Ruther.

1924 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room, with gas and bath. Call at 1924 Chouteau.

1931 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. connecting rooms for 2 or 3 guests. Call at 1931 Olive.

2016 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room for 2 guests. Call at 2016 Olive.

2018 WASH ST.—Two furnished rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping. Call at 2018 Wash.

2020 OLIVE ST.—One large 2d-story front room, also back room. Call at 2020 Olive.

2024 PINE ST.—Fur. rooms for light housekeeping. Call at 2024 Pine.

2025 OLIVE ST.—Large, elegantly fur. front room; also back room. Call at 2025 Olive.

2033 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; also back room. Call at 2033 Olive.

2105 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front and back rooms, with gas and bath. Call at 2105 Olive.

2108 MORGAN ST.—Handsome fur. front room for 2 or 3 guests. Call at 2108 Morgan.

2117 WALNUT ST.—Nicely fur. room, complete for light housekeeping. Call at 2117 Walnut.

2123 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. room for light housekeeping. Call at 2123 Pine.

2124 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. room, all conveniences. Call at 2124 Olive.

2124 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. room, all conveniences. Call at 2124 Olive.

2129 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished hall-room. Call at 2129 Lucas.

2200 WASHINGTON AV.—Front room, furnished. Call at 2200 Washington.

2205 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room; also double parlor and hall-room. Call at 2205 Olive.

2206 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Furnished room and bath. Call at 2206 N. Leffingwell.

2231 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for 2 or 3 guests. Call at 2231 Market.

2242 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. room for gentleman; front and back, single or en suite. Call at 2242 Washington.

2309 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front room, 1st floor. Call at 2309 Olive.

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room in private family. Call at 2309 Chestnut.

2317 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front and back rooms. Call at 2317 Olive.

2319 PINE ST.—Furnished room for ladies; real reasonable. Call at 2319 Pine.

2321 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping. Call at 2321 Olive.

2325 OLIVE ST.—Two large furnished rooms for 2 guests. Call at 2325 Olive.

4440 KENNEDY AV.—3 large rooms; water in kitchen; near Leland and Cass. Call at 4440 Kennedy.

4471 EVANS AV.—New house, 3 rooms and large porch. Call at 4471 Evans.

4528 GARFIELD AV.—2 large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Call at 4528 Garfield.

5071 RIDGE AV.—3 large rooms on first floor; convenient to Franklin av. and Washington. Call at 5071 Ridge.

6126 SUBURBAN AV.—4 rooms, 1st floor; bath, water, c. i. all conveniences. Call at 6126 Suburban.

CLEAN your wall paper for 25c, and use the Mott and W. Paper Cleaner. Twenty five cents worth will clean one large room or two small ones. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms to select transients. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. room for quiet transients. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for lady transients. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Handsome furnished room for quiet transients. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Furnished room with hall and bath. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for 2 guests. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Furnished room with privileges in hotel. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Handsome fur. room for gentleman. Call at 1200 Franklin.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for 2 guests. Call at 1200 Franklin.

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FOR RENT—Furnished room











## ALICTIONS

# AUCTION

ly, June 4, at 2 P. M.

# Choice Lots

—ON—

In. Bet.

St. Louis and	Spring
St. Ferdinand	and
Avenues.	Prairie
	Avs.

---

property on the Vandeventer av., Grand av., Cass  
 and Central Electric lines. Most central section  
 city water and sewers. Fine streets and side-  
 street fine business corners. Exceptionally good  
 the place to buy for a home or to speculate.

With Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent

ouses 2616, 2618, 2622 and 2624 Prairie av.—  
ree-room cottages, lots 25x113—on cash pay-  
\$200.

room Dwellings, Nos. 3715 and 3717 Cottage  
anged as flats, renting at \$31 each; lots 30x120;  
improvements made. Cash payment, ONE-

**We Pay 1894 Taxes.**

**NOVAN REAL ESTATE CO.,**  
**700 CHESTNUT ST.**  
**LL, Auctioneer.**

**PROSPECT HILL.**

**TODAY,**  
 Fifteen minutes' ride from Broadway Station, Second and Mulgrave  
 at on the ground.  
**E. CO.,**  
 Restaurant.  
**E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,**  
 304 N. 9th st.

permits were issued

HIDINGS.

Star No. 2210, south-  
and Lewis place, \$600  
dwelling, 32x42 ft., east  
corner, between Glasgow  
dwelling, 27x82 feet,  
former Kiser and Easton,  
east store, 80x78 feet,  
between Glasgow and  
2x7 feet, one story, east  
Chippewa and Keokuk,  
central dwellings, \$5x1  
dwelling, 27x42 feet,  
between dwelling, s.e. side  
and Morgan, \$4.40.  
Star No. 2211, 90 x  
s. north side Westmore-  
s highway and Union,  
40x52 feet, two stories,  
between Glasgow and  
on dwelling 52x26 feet,  
between Webster  
and Thomas, each 12x12 feet,  
two buildings between Prairie  
48x62 feet, two stories,  
between Glasgow and Prairie  
one-story building on  
\$100.  
Star No. 2212, two stories,  
between Glasgow and stores,  
12x12 feet, two stories,  
17x30 feet, two stories,

M. E. Horstman, stable, south side Jaantala,  
between Glasgow and stores,  
L. B. Wright, stable 50x14 feet, north side Mat-  
son, between Glasgow and stores,  
William Brann, stable 19x31 feet, one and one-half  
stories, between Glasgow and stores,  
H. J. Smith, stable 24x38 feet, south side Kutner  
between Glasgow and Kardinal.  
A. Gerst, stable and barn 18x18 feet, west side  
Glasgow between Benton and Montgomery.

OUR SUN

As Compared With the Great Orbs of the  
Heavens.

From Longman's Magazine.

If our sun were removed to the Pleiades it would hardly be visible in an opera-glass with nearly 100 stars can be seen in the cluster. Sixty or seventy Pleiades surround our sun in brilliancy, Alcyone being the largest, and the smallest being 400 times and Maia nearly 400. "Sirius itself takes a subordinate rank when compared with the five most brilliant members of group, the real magnificence of which we cannot even begin to comprehend."

If we seek to view the dimensions of not of the individual stars, but of the cluster itself, we are struck by the immensity of space on the assumption that it is approximated spherical in shape, we can calculate its diameter as follows:—If we suppose that light would take seven years to pass from one extreme to the other. If we think of the dimensions of our own earth in relation to ourselves, or in our relation to terrestrial mat-

dwelling, each 30x57 Washington, between the 10th and 11th streets, 24x45 feet, 2 stories, brick, with a small porch on the west side.

10x84 feet, two stories, between Newstadt and 11th streets.

In addition to institutions, there are a number of small dwellings, the largest being a 30x57 building, between 10th and 11th streets, west side Grand Avenue.

At Eighth and Chestnut streets, 22x30 feet, two story, between Marcons and 11th streets.

At 17x25 feet, two story, between 10th and 11th streets, west side Grand Avenue.

There are also a number of small dwellings, the largest being a 30x57 building, between 10th and 11th streets, west side Grand Avenue.

At Eighth and Chestnut streets, 22x30 feet, two story, between Marcons and 11th streets.

At 17x25 feet, two story, between 10th and 11th streets, west side Grand Avenue.

dwelling, 20x48 feet, at  
to stores, 40x56 feet,  
bakery, 20x24 feet, be-  
between; \$2,000.  
to stores, 20x24 feet,  
between Elm and Flori-  
da, each 27x47 feet, two-  
genie and Walnut, total  
\$1,000.  
Jagant flats, 53x46 feet,  
Twenty-third and Eu-  
clid, two-story, south  
side, between Elm and  
Walnut, 400  
to stores, south side  
and Twenty-third, \$500.  
building, southeast cor-  
ner 2500.  
No. 13 feet, two and one-  
fourths, between Ober-  
lin and  
flats, 51x35 feet, two  
between Vandewater  
and  
ing, 17x50 feet, one  
between Compton and

[illegible]





















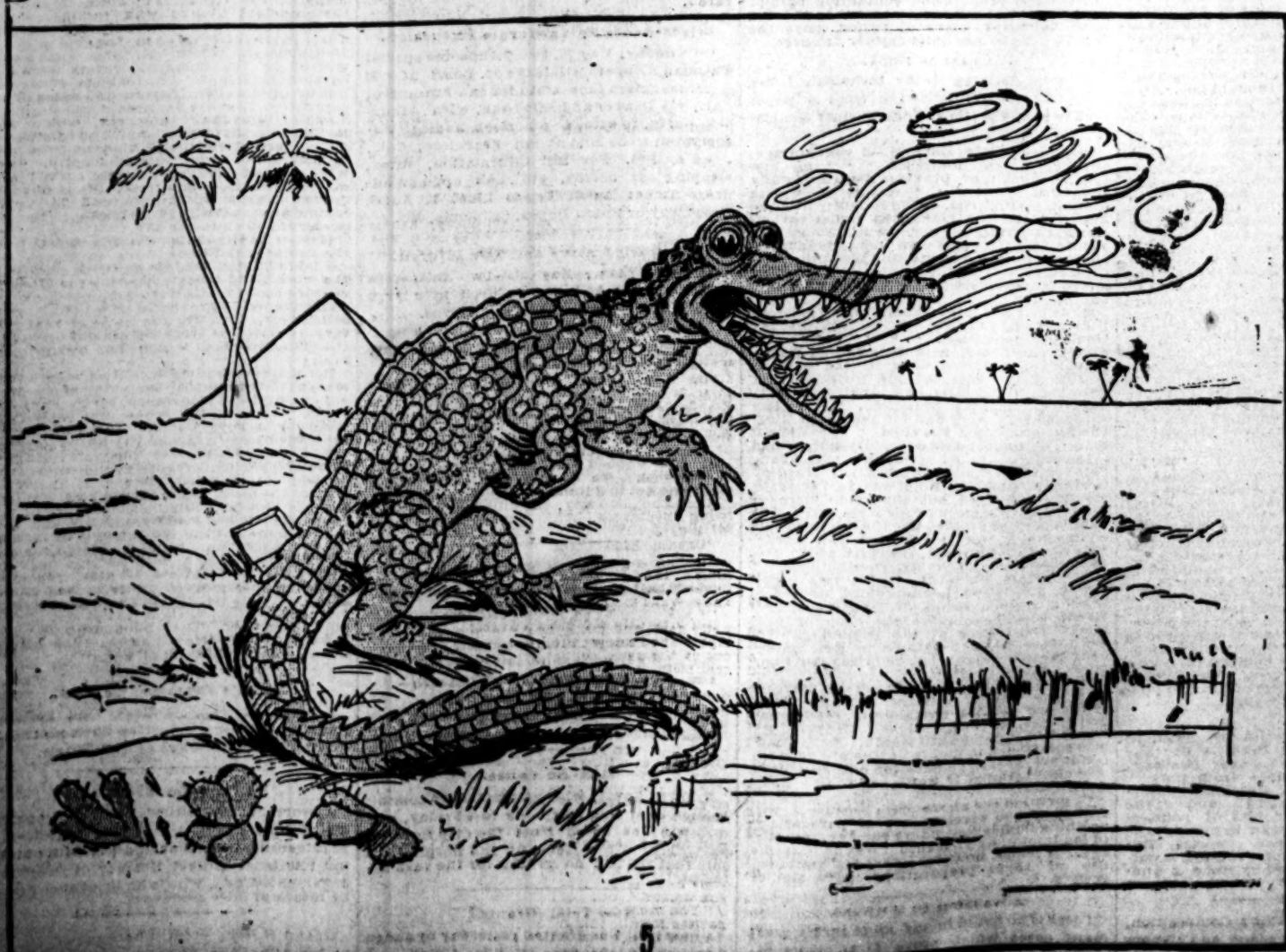






# NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

How the Deadly Cigarette Saved a Little African Boy From a Horrible Fate.





# MEN WHO MAKE GAS

Hard Work and Hot Work and Very Long Hours.

A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH REPORTER SPENDS A NIGHT AT THE GASWORKS.

Shovelling Coal, Hot Smoke, With an Intense Heat Pouring from the Furnaces—Not Every Man, Even If He Is Strong, Would Make a Good Gas Worker.

It takes many hundreds of millions of cubic feet of gas to help illuminate the city of St. Louis annually. The fires that are kindled to generate this gas are never allowed to cool from one end of the year to the other, and the services of hundreds of men are required night and day to keep these fires going.

The labor of these gas-workers is so noticeably different from that of men engaged in other occupations that a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter recently spent several



Working Up.

hours watching these specimens of the "horny-handed sons of toil" earning their daily bread or rather nightly bread.

The gas-workers which the reporter visited were those of the Laclede company, at Second and Howard streets, known as their Station "B," and through the courtesy of the Superintendent, Mr. George Treadway Thompson, he was enabled to spend several pleasant hours watching the interesting operation by which illuminating vapor is developed.

The workmen in the gas-house are divided into two squads, or watches, each of which works nominally twelve hours a day, but really only eleven hours. The day watch comes on duty at 6 o'clock in the morning and quits at 6 in the evening. The night men appear about 6 in the evening and remain on duty till 6 o'clock the next morning. As the work of both watches is identical the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter decided to see the night men working, thinking their labor would prove more picturesque and entertaining.

About 6 o'clock each evening in the year, all Sundays and holidays included, dozens of men may be seen descending Mulanphy and Mound streets from Broadway with buckets on their arms. They are the gas-workers, and what they reach the work they set aside their tin pails containing their midnight meal and proceed to divest themselves of their street apparel, encasing themselves in the rough texture better suited to the severe work they are about to begin.

For, there are various classes of gas-workers, stokers, helpers, patchers, luters, coal-haulers, purifiers and various other classifications. The stokers, however, are the real gas-workers and the helpers are next entitled to that distinction. The stokers' work is to "fire up" the furnaces, to charge the retorts with coal whenever necessary.

An immense oven-like structure stands in the center of the gas house. Some 100 feet above the ground, it is made of steel or iron, extending all around the structure about 30 feet wide. On this the stokers and helpers are perched. The structure is built of brick from the ground up. It is about 100 feet long and 50 high. It is divided in two by a brick wall running



The Midnight Meal.

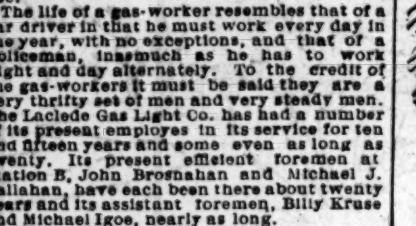
through the center. The portion of this oven-like structure beneath the platform is simply a foundation. The space on each side of the center walls is filled with furnaces and retorts. The retorts are arranged in benches that are 6 or 8 feet high. Each bench has a furnace directly beneath it, and each stoker is responsible for the work on his bench. The retorts in these benches, in which the gas is made, are of clay, 5 feet high, and arranged in a single row. Each one of these retorts is charged with 50 pounds of coal every four hours, and it is a sign to see this charging done. Two men, one of whom is a helper, are required to work together, assisting each other in charging their respective benches. This is the hottest work in the gas house, and the men prepare to make a charge, one approaches the outlet of the retort and hastily removes the heavy cover by turning a large crank. The heat that pours out of this is something terrific. The stoker who is to be charged is then to take a shovel and scoop up what is known as a scoop, a long device which is used to scoop the coal from the furnace and shove it into the retort. The stoker then takes a pipe, and fitting it up with coal from a pile near by, with the assistance of his helper, ramming it into the retort. The stoker then takes a shovel and turns it over so the coal will spill out, then jerks it out. He then repeats the operation, which, with a few minutes' rest, he repeats until the retort is filled. As the coal is shoveled and the lid is replaced, an idea of how hot and how hard this work is may be gleaned from the fact that each of these stokers is a nine-foot loon, and contains nearly 100 pounds of coal. Many of the stokers are five-foot six from the floor, and to throw one of them into the mouth of it is a muscular feat. In most of the benches there are five retorts, and so this operation has to be repeated five times every four hours. It takes from ten to fifteen minutes to charge each bench, and as it takes the men ten to fifteen minutes to charge the benches, it can be seen that the men, while

# LOVE FINE HORSES

AN ORGANIZATION WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO CULTIVATE HORSE RACING.

There is probably more interest taken in trotting and pacing races among amateurs in St. Louis than in any other city in the Western country. Having a fast trotter or pacer to move along the road and drive to the park without being obliged to wait on the road is the pleasure of not a few of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis. It is indeed a nice spectacle on a pleasant summer evening or any fine day during the year, to watch the numberless droves of some well-known and some unknown horses, trotting and pacing, and the spectators who are seated in a grandstand and on the roadside.

An increase in the interest of fast trotting and pacing horses has been noticed from year to year during the past five years, and this summer will witness a greater increase than in any previous year. This is undoubtedly due to the continued efforts of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of St. Louis.



President Louis Spelbrink.

members of this organization, with nothing save the keenest enthusiasm for trotting and pacing sport, have been more solicitous than ever to secure in the interest of the sport, and through their individual efforts, as well as the example set by the club itself, success, beyond the shadow of a doubt, has crowned their work. Many a man who never owned a fast horse has now, and delights to take him out and send him to a good clip over the road or around the trotting track at Forest Park, and besides, they are a class of men who are not only

The Gentlemen's Driving Club of St. Louis, the undoubted cause of the present increase in the interest of the sport, has a powerful, influential organization despite numerous little obstacles that it must, with the aid of its members, overcome. The club is composed of men who are not only interested in the sport, but who are also interested in the welfare of the horse. The club has a long history, and its members are known for their dedication to the sport.

valuable than strength. Every ordinary man could not be a gas worker. He would be too awkward. These very strong men are often great drivers. There is nothing to make a good gas worker. Gas making is as healthy as any occupation. A gas worker is a man who is not afraid of the heat and the smoke. He is a man who is not afraid of the hard work and the long hours. He is a man who is not afraid of the heat and the smoke. He is a man who is not afraid of the hard work and the long hours.

Many of the employees of this plant belong to the Gas and Electric Building and Loan Association, and many of them have built homes for themselves and their families. The association is a very successful one, and its members are proud of their homes and their families.

The process described above refers exclusively to the generation of coal gas. Water gas is made by the union of oil and steam by a process known as the water gas process. This process is also used to make water gas, which is a type of gas that is used for heating and lighting.

One of the boldest robberies recorded in the produce quarters in a long time occurred yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. The stolen goods consisted of a large quantity of strawberries, many drawers of fruit, and a large quantity of other produce. The thieves were caught by the police, and the produce was recovered.

The latest number of the "Black and White" series, entitled "The Picture and That," by the author, should change the picture from the one that was previously held. The new picture is a more realistic one, and it is one that is more in line with the facts of life.

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Whether it's for health or pleasure, with rod and gun, don't desert you will go before writing for descriptive pamphlet. The many delightful summer resorts reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway. Dear Park, Oakland and Mountain Lake Park on the crest of the Alleghenies are of great interest to the vacationer or in the charming Valley of the Virginia. The many resorts adjacent to this line. Write to O. P. McCarthy, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo., for information, rates, etc.

On May 20 the Missouri Pacific Railway and the Iron Mountain Route will round trip tickets at half rates to points in the Southwest. Inquire at City Ticket Office or Union Depot for particulars.

# STUNTING USE OF THIS DEADLY DRUG UPON FRISTFUL INFANTS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Poisons that are known and dreaded are dangerous. Poisons that are known and not dreaded are still more dangerous. Poisons that are not known and not dreaded are the most dangerous of all.

The bottle that is marked with a skull and bones and with a red-lettered label is kept on the shelf, but paragon and other so-called soothing syrups are always within reach of the baby nurse and the loving mother.

The poor mother cannot bear to hear the child cry, and therefore takes what is advertised as the mother's friend, and which really is the child's enemy.

When a child cries there is always a reason for it, be it at night or during the day. We must remember that a child is a growing organism, and hence the nerves not being properly developed, there is what physicians term a hypersensitiveness, and this is the cause of the child's weeping.

Prof. Garner went to darkest Africa to investigate the language of monkeys. How strange it is that no one seems to find it interesting enough to investigate the inarticulate cry of a child.

A woman learns to understand the cat; she learns to understand the dog; she learns to understand the baby. But she does not learn to understand the child who is crying.

The story of "Peabroke" is the story of village folk, their loves, their sins and their virtues. It is a story that is full of interest and that is full of life.

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# THE BOOK TABLE.

Brief Reviews of Good Books Just from the Press.

A most interesting story of English life, its plot founded upon the fervent love of two honest men for a delicate, calculating woman, is told by Henry Seton Merriman in "With Edged Tools."

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# EARLY AMERICANS.

Skeletons of Prehistoric Men Found in California.

ONE WAS SKINNED AND BENT SO ITS OWNER COULD NOT LOOK UP.

A Scientific Party From Stanford University Discovered a Curious Mound and on Opening It Found the Skeletons, Skull Shells, Mortars and Implements of War.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Fifteen miles south of San Francisco the remains have just been discovered of a community of prehistoric inhabitants of this country. They were found by a party of students from Stanford University, who were on a scientific expedition to the four miles east of the university grounds.

A pear-shaped mound of earth covers the remains of the colony. It is calculated that some thousands of persons are buried there. The mound lies with its longer axis north and south, and measures 40 feet in length by 20 in width. In height it ranges from about two feet at the southern end and ten feet in its highest point, near the northern extremity. The soil used in its construction was the ordinary black adobe of the neighborhood.

It was ascertained from some of the old inhabitants of Spanish descent in the vicinity that when whites first settled the country there was an apparently that of an old mound. But that would not necessarily indicate any connection between the Indians and the prehistoric people buried there.

The mound is now being explored with scientific care, under the direction of Prof. Mary Swanton, who has charge of the work in the Pacific Coast history at the University.

The first day's excavation resulted in the finding of three skeletons, together with a number of pointed bone implements and two large stone mortars, such as are used by the Indians for grinding corn. One of these skeletons is apparently that of an old man, who had been a sufferer from a terrible disease, which had caused an extraordinary deformity. With the exception of the second joint in the neck there was a complete ossification of all the joints in the spinal column, making it as rigid as a broomstick. The ribs were fixed to the backbone, leaving no possibility of motion in respiration. A small point of attachment of the larger ligaments were deposits of osseous tissue. This was a man with the immovable back, and he did not even know that he was dead. He was a man who had lived a long life, and he had died a natural death. His skeleton was found in a position that indicated that he had been lying on his back, and his head was turned towards the north. The skull was found in a position that indicated that he had been lying on his back, and his head was turned towards the north. The skull was found in a position that indicated that he had been lying on his back, and his head was turned towards the north.

Some twenty skeletons have been found, according to the latest reports. They are those of persons of all ages. The owners of more than one skeleton were found with their heads buried in the ground. The skull of a child was found in a position that indicated that he had been lying on his back, and his head was turned towards the north. The skull was found in a position that indicated that he had been lying on his back, and his head was turned towards the north. The skull was found in a position that indicated that he had been lying on his back, and his head was turned towards the north.

Writing Material in Ancient Days. Back Through the Paper Period to the Days of Wax Tablets. Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Before the invention of paper, enormous quantities of which are manufactured at the present time, the writing material on which people wrote then was a very costly and scarce commodity. It was so costly that it was not used for everything, and it was so scarce that it was not used for everything.

The oldest writing materials were the wax tablets. These were made of wood or ivory, and they were used for writing. They were used for writing, and they were used for writing. They were used for writing, and they were used for writing.

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Miss Bertha Ricci, Prima Donna Uhrig's Cave Company.

the Manzanilla dance as a spectacular feature and a first-class orchestra. If the negotiations alluded to are successfully closed, Messrs. Lepore and Robyn will leave for New York within a few weeks, and preparations for the metropolitan engagement will be at once put under way. It is decided that Mr. Lepore is to rewrite much of the story of "Jacinta," mainly for the purpose of introducing some new situations and lines that will not change the present material, and Prof. Robyn is also to produce some new musical numbers into an already tuneful score. These latter will include one or two lyrics that made a hit last season, but which were eliminated from the score in the revision preceding the engagement just closed at the Grand.

One feature of the stipulations for the production of the bright little opera in New York is that Miss Morton must be the prima donna for that engagement. As Miss Morton herself says in discussing the plan now on foot: "Jacinta and I go together. This is an established fact. I hope to make a great hit this part, the music of which suits me admirably, and while it is intended that the New York production shall not be preceded any great blowing of trumpets, 'Jacinta's' chorus and myself believe it will please New York audiences and prove a complete success. My contract with Mr. Whitney will enable me to include 'Jacinta' in my repertoire for next season beyond the plan meets with his approval, and he would, of course, prove it should 'Jacinta' make a hit in New York."

As to the negotiations for a New York engagement of "Jacinta" be successful both Morton and Miss Elsing would be within immediate reach for the rehearsals that could be at once put under way. Miss Morton will remain in St. Louis until probably July 1, and Manager Spencer of the Cave Company is already negotiating with her for an engagement at the cave, the season of which opens next Sunday. Miss Elsing will leave next week for her summer holiday, and will be subject to the call of Messrs. Lepore and Robyn. It will be interesting to the friends of the latter lady to learn that she has secured an engagement next season which will permit of her remaining in New York throughout the season, and she wishes to devote the cultivation of her voice without interruption for a year's time.

As Messrs. Lepore and Robyn's libretto of the opera's proposed production of "Jacinta" for this summer.

"We have been approached with offers for a production," said Mr. Lepore, "and negotiations are still being prosecuted, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon. I have, however, to give the friends of the parties interested on the other side of the deal. Personally, I am opposed to the production of 'Jacinta' in New York this summer, for the reason that I think there will not be sufficient time for necessary rehearsals, and I do not wish to take chances. If, however, it can be demonstrated to me that it is to the best interest of Robyn and myself to have the trial made."

Barlet of Joseph Jefferson's support, first played this part.

Everyone who has ever seen Harrigan's plays will remember Rebecca Allup, originally played by Tony Hart. Harrigan's keenness of observation is best shown by this character. Rebecca—nobody ever seemed to know her last name—was a big negro washerwoman who lived in Crosby street. It was a wonder how she found time to do any work, as all day long at frequent intervals she could be seen going into Powers & Kerns' saloon, at Prince and Crosby streets, with the inevitable tin pail.

Powers and Kerns had been a variety team, and their place was a great rendezvous for vaudeville performers. These christened her washerwoman "Rebecca at the Well." Rebecca was very volubrious when she came under the influence of the pail's contents, and her invariable comment when arrested was, "Well, it's all up." Harrigan ran across this character, and Rebecca Allup was the result.

The Dick Dublin played by Johnny Queen was a young tough in the Seventh Ward, who was usually employed to start a fight in district convulsions.

Faddy Duffy, whose cart has become famous in song, was a licensed vender in the Seventh Ward.

Only once was there any objection made to one of Harrigan's characterizations. This was in the case of an afterpiece called "Cousin O'Brien," which was produced at the old Comique. Every person who had ever been around the Tombs in those days knew Lawyer O'Brien, a typical slyster, who would, it is said, defend a case for a paw ticket. Mr. O'Brien became highly incensed when he heard he was being made a butt of in Harrigan's afterpiece, and promptly took out an injunction restraining the production.

Speaking of Harrigan's advanced ideas some time ago, Eugene O'Rourke, his companion in many a hunting tour, said: "Harrigan is a wonder. When we were down at the old Comique he was ten years ahead of his time. Long before the 'dude' was ever thought of he brought out Hildebrandt Montrose, the 'Jah de dah,' or 'masher,' as he was then called, which, after dozens of other things he had stolen the idea, became the 'dude' or 'to-day.' Harrigan took that idea from a dry goods clerk on a picnic or outing of some sort. His 'Broadway Statuette' was an advance edition of the 'Actors on Union Square.'"

"I worked with Harrigan from the paint frame up to the time I was sent on the road to play his characters, and I always noticed that he would take suggestions immediately from anybody. I have seen a super come up to him with an idea the brightness of which Harrigan acknowledged he is a keen observer, and nothing was too small for him to notice. In his line he is what Dickens was to English literature. His characters are just as true and well marked. Of his latest character I am comparatively little, although am inclined to believe a statement attributed to him lately that they are mostly taken from the life of the actors."

London Wagner Festival.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER.

The Great Composer's Son to Lead the Wagner Festival.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The Wagner festival which begins at London in July will be conducted by Siegfried Wagner, the son of the great composer. He is the master's only son, the issue of his second marriage with Cosima, the daughter of Liszt. Although it is only of late years

But I did not know that the representative employed temporarily in this story had been leaning towards the unconventional—as all forms of art-life are classed—as well as his novel-writing kinsman, until I saw him calling on Actor Sullivan on the morning alluded to.

The latter was commendably prompt in responding to the call. Manager Short vacated his office, and the two, visitor and visited, were closeted quite amiable together. When the door reopened at last they parted with considerable cordiality, the St. Louis man going out into the sunlight with a very relieved expression upon his face. Mr. Sullivan turned to go back to the rehearsal of "The Check Book."

"He wants to go on the stage," was his incidental remark as he disappeared within the theater.

I was not at all inclined to smile at this grave comment, although it is generally in order to pass facetious remarks upon the amateur's process of budding from the uninterested party. In fact it is none of my business, or the business of any other uninterested party, when a lady or gentleman becomes seized with the desire to abandon the charms of private life for the supposed delights of an existence on the stage, and I know of no more sensible thing for them to do than to consult some practical and fair-minded actor, and to press for advice when they are contemplating such a step. But the chance incident of this little interview between the ambitious neophyte and one of the initiated set me to thinking about historical amateurs and their stage, and how close they are together in these latter days.

I do not know if the young St. Louisman whom I thus encountered at the Olympic was or was not asking the chance of an obscure position with the O'Brien company, but I credit him with the same leaning done so. It is in the only proper and consistent attitude that











# NYE ON THE BORDER

HE HIDES THROUGH THE L. P. AND SEES THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ON THE BORDER. The blast without is screaming and yelling and the air is filled with gravel that out of the face of the desert and the smooth surface of the glass fronts on the mercantile emporiums.

It is the wretched old shell of a busted boom. The gay butterfly of fortune has soared away, and here lies the rattling chrysalis—a desolate, half built, seedy, shabby thing, overdone, yet only half baked, full of misapprehensions, imitations, conceivements in imitation and fashioning rhinestones, shoddy on every hand! Gold rings and soiled hands; big diamonds in tobacco-spattered shirt fronts, dyed mustaches and white cambric evening ties on the streets; lace skirts



The Town Cowboy.

over red, rusty, trodden down congress shoes; red checked cowboys, with French heels, leather pants and profanity, clay bank hair, golden teeth, keen shoulder blades, rum, freckles, soggy and plasie infested cigars, white eyes, slab sided, irascible; the coyote, the town cowboy—not the one who works, but the dime novel dead-beat, who ornaments the tottering porch of the live and let live saloon.

To-day we came from Arkansas City to Winfield. There was an Arkansas family consisting of a mother and eleven children. They sat near the door of a basket of pups. I forgot to say that the father was with them, but he did not seem to cut any figure aside from making the eleven children legitimate.

There were two Indians on board who looked down on these people with silent but merited contempt. They were better dressed, better mannered and better filled with brains. The Indian held a child over eighty miles because he was too lazy to put it down. The mother had been salivated and wore a pink sun bonnet. Nine of the children had been, and the old man could also eat solid food, sit up and take notice.

We are now riding through the Indian Territory. It is a very rich country between Winfield, Kan., and Fort Smith. I've also heard a good deal about the Cherokee strip, but never saw one do so till the past week. I told the police about it, and he resumed his clothes once more.

The other night I rode till most morning beside a United States Deputy Marshal and with a Winchester rifle on my lap. He chatted pleasantly about the outlaws here and how they had to be hunted.

Every year on an average eighteen deputy marshals die at the hands of these outlaws of the Dalton stripe.

My friend said that though few of the deputies lived to grow up they are very poorly paid, and though they afford police protection to the railroad and express companies, I noticed that he had to pay his fare.

"What?" I exclaimed, "you don't have to pay fare when you are trying to protect the company's property and the lives of passengers?"

"Oh, yes," he said, looking down the barrel of his gun, "every outlaw knows me, and is at liberty to shoot me down in cold blood, yet I get barely enough to live on from it."

With the Deputy. And though the railroad company sometimes passes us to the scene of an express robbery, after we have scoured the country and slept out of doors a week in pursuit of the robbers, when we return we pay 5 cents per mile to get home, if alive, and about the same rate if dead.

The Indian Territory at present is filled with desperadoes from all over the world, and Cass County, Mo., too, for that matter. The wheat crop is very fine, running on an average thirty bushels of fine wheat per acre. These lands are rented to white settlers, who give about \$5 per acre in crops or one-third the yield for the use of the land, but these people have, I am sorry to say, a dime novel idea of the brave outlaws and will not only shelter them without cost, but keep a guard over them while they sleep under their roof.

showed that they were somewhat fatigued. Then they thanked Anderson, for they had no money, and went away.

Three years afterward Anderson came home one evening to find that in his absence the house had been entered and things were scattered all over the room.

In the middle of the floor stood a parol of wheat, which he told the boy to carry back to the granary or give to the hens. He poured out the grain and at the bottom of the parol found \$1,000 in gold pieces, with the compliments of his old guests.

Still, I would not advise a man to move to Kansas and take up a farm with the idea of getting \$1,000 per year in this way, because some years he might be disappointed.

An odd thing about the Indian Territory is that the Cherokees owned negro slaves before the war, and when these were emancipated they had the same rights as the Indians and could take up land and also receive from the Government various allowances, which have made many of them rich.

So it's a queer, queer complexion that society has here. I was introduced to a tall, good looking girl in white the other day, a student, and up on everything from Walt Whitman to the "Heavenly Twins," yet she was a descendant of an old chief.

There are few blanket Indians here in sight, and they show no desire to plunge their hands into the gore of the white man except when accused of being white strip-pers from Arkansas.

Bill Nye

ABSOLUTE JUSTICE.

John Started to Hunt for It and Wound Up With a Felloesman.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. John started out in the morning and said: "To-day I am going to demand perfect justice from all men. I propose to have my rights to-day."

He boarded a street car. The conductor soon came around to collect fares. John passed him 5 cents.

"Five cents," said the conductor. "But I'm only going a mile," said John. "I don't care if you're only going a block, you pay 5 cents in this car," replied the conductor.

"Why, I rode the whole length of the line—six miles—yesterday and only paid 5 cents, and I don't propose to pay the same for riding one mile," said John.

"I don't care what you propose, pay your 5 cents or get off," said John. "How monstrously unjust and inequitable your action is! There is no justice in it. It is a terrible outrage. It is a monstrous imposition. Shall a man pay the same for one barrel of flour that he does for six? Shall he pay the same price for riding one mile as for riding six? I refuse to pay!"

"Then you get off," said the conductor. The car was stopped and John was dropped on the sidewalk without further ceremony.

"There is no justice in this world," muttered John, as he picked himself up and started for the post-office to mail a letter.

"What will be the postage on a letter which I wish to send the next town, a distance of three miles and a half?" asked John.

"Two cents, of course," replied the clerk at the stamp window.

"Why, I sent a San Francisco yesterday for 1 cent," said John, "and that was about a thousand times as far."

"Can't help that," said the clerk, "it's a monstrous injustice. Does this great American Government propose to sanction such an inequitable act as this? Does it propose to give the approval of its governmental instrument to such a barefaced injustice as this?"

"I guess she does," replied the clerk. "Then this Government has entered into a covenant with sin. It has become a partner with iniquity, and I will have nothing to do with a thing so base. I will carry my letter to the next town myself."

"Government is very sorry to lose your patronage," replied the clerk, as John turned to go; "it counted on that 1 cent of yours to pay the national debt."

John stood outside the Post-office a long time, ruminating on the awful injustice that prevailed in society.

"Move on! Don't block up the sidewalk here!" said a voice in his ear.

John looked up and saw a policeman. "Isn't this a free country?" asked John.

"Move on," said the policeman. "An' injurin' the sidewalk!" asked John.

"Move on, I say, and don't try to be fresh with me!"

"Your request, man, is unjust; I injure the sidewalk more by moving over than I do by standing still. I might stand here for a hundred years and not wear out the city. I do not injure the municipality by standing here. I won't break the paving stones or make the street cave in. I have no intention of carrying off the post-office in my pocket. I stand here for absolute justice. Give me my rights!"

The policeman took him by the collar and hustled him across the street. "Now," said he, "sneak out. If I see you here again I will run you in!"

# "WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

RUN AT A GLANCE.



A HIGH OLD EXCUSE.

MILLIE OATSTRAW.—You needn't be afraid, Mr. Bleeker; that dog has no teeth.

CHARLEY BLEEKER.—Oh, I know it! I was just doing this to make him mad!



A PRECAUTION.

UNCLE MOSK (teaching his son to plow)—"Hold yo' head down, chile! Hold yo' head down! So if Jeff Davis lets fly dem heels o' his'n he land on de top o' yo' head an' not hurt yo'."



THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

MR. WALKERBURY TAILORS (facetiously)—Yah, yah! What laigs! Ah, Sauterz Ome!—Mah laigs teches de groun'. What moosh does you's do, nigrah?

Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

WAS WILLING TO BE USEFUL. But It Was Only as an Introduction to the Usual Demand for Help.

From the Buffalo Express. A man came down Franklin street last evening carrying a satchel. A young fellow who stood on the corner of Niagara street stepped forward and said: "Say, boss, have you got any old clothes to sell?"

"Want your satchel carried?"

"No."

"I'll shine your shoes for 5 cents."

"No."

"Want your lawn mowed?"

"No, see here," said the man who was carrying the satchel, turning fiercely on the young man who had stood on the corner, "what in blazes are you followin' me along like this for? Quit it, or I'll call a policeman."

"Well," replied the young man, "I was only trying to impress on you the fact that I am willing to work before I asked you for a few cents to get a night's lodging."

# ORIGINALITY HERE.

Bright Jones Dashed Off by Humors on the Sunday Post-Dispatch Staff.

His Experience. Dickers: "I wonder where rich old uncles and aunts go when they die?"

His Way Girls Do. Harry: "Has Mabel's engagement been announced yet?"

An Ideal Kitty. Lax: "My fiancée's pet cat swallowed the diamond out of her ring!"

What It Meant to Him. Rouser: "What do they mean by ladies' day at club?"

New and Staggering. Dills: "Anything new and staggering in society this year?"

Things She Could Use. Bride: "If you are so poor, what could you have meant when you said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow'?"

An Actor. Mrs. Leo Hunter: "I knew by your bearing you were an actor; but what is your favorite role?"

From His Standpoint. Dusty Rhodes: "One thing at least can be said in favor of slot machines."

The Ups and Downs of Life. Fall to overworking is my cap.

Pricedless. Her eyes, like purest diamonds, sparkle full of light.

One of Those Remarks. Hobbs to Dobbs (who has just swallowed a crumb the wrong way): "What's the matter, old man? Choke yourself?"

Horse and Horse. "Oh, George! I didn't expect you this evening—and I've been eating onions!"

He Looked So. "Dobson claims to be a self-made man. He looks like an amateur job."

To Be Accurate. Miss Chior: "Is Newport on the sea, Mr. Pipp?"

An Extremist. Hills: "Whatever induced young Oasley-Jones to shave the top of his head?"

Persistent. Hills: "How is Browne making out as an amateur photographer?"

Very Tight. "Money's a awful tight, isn't it?"

Overheard in the Ken-House. Speckled Dominicker: "I learned something awful about Mrs. Plymouth Rock to-day."

Mrs. Leghorn Whyte: "For gracious sake, you know, and she hasn't any. She was hatched in an incubator."

'Twas Ever Thus. The question of debts is a paradox great few persons can understand.

He Needed It. Mrs. Nagleigh: "If you had a million dollars left you, what is the first thing you would buy?"

He Made Her So. Cholly Chumpleigh (on Broadway car): "Won't you allow me to offer you my seat?"

Young Lady (interrupting hastily): "Thank you."

Always in Tune. The clouds days have come again—the sun of the year.

Easy. "Say, Wooty, why is it we like commercial indigestion?"

"Cause we're paralyzed."

"Well, why is it we differ from commercial indigestion?"

"Cause we're glad we're paralyzed. Cause we're glad we're paralyzed."

Cholly Chumpleigh (on Broadway car): "Won't you allow me to offer you my seat?"

Young Lady (interrupting hastily): "Thank you."

# THE DRINKS ON THE HOUSE.

The Old Dutchman Knew That River Too Well to Like It.

The story of the bitter bit, with variations, was repeated with funny results in Lake View the other day.

A customer bought groceries at his regular place and tendered a \$5 bill. The grocer asked the customer where he got the bill, and added that it was one of the worst counterfeits he had ever seen.

The customer said he had never seen it before, but that he had heard it was a good one. The grocer said he would take it over to "der corner grocery" and get a couple of drinks.

The suggestion was adopted. They got four beers, threw down the bill, received \$4.80 in good silver and went out.

"That was as slick as stealing \$4.80, wasn't it?" asked the funny grocer.

"The customer said it was."

"What you took to do to-day?" asked the grocer.

"Nothing much. Was going fishing, but I can't put it off."

"Let's go down town and spend this change. It's just like finding it. We can have more fun with it down town in a minute than we could have in Lake View in a week."

The customer said that was right, and away they went. After paying two fares that left \$4.70, they entered a dime museum.

At each place they nudged one another and laughed at the Dutchman who ran "der corner" in Lake View. It was late in the afternoon when they returned.

They calculated that nobody ever had more fun out of \$4.70 than they had, and it didn't cost a cent.

The grocery man went to his store and another customer was on hand. He laid down a \$10-bill and the funny grocer man, who was whistling, pulled out the cash drawer.

He quit whistling as quickly as if he had been stung in the neck, and then asked his clerk:

"Jake, where did you get this \$10 bill?"

"Why, it's a counterfeit."

"That so?"

"Yes. Worst I ever saw. How did Dutchy come to leave it here?"

"He came in and got a dollar's worth of sugar, gave me the bill and I gave him 54 in change."

"Jake you take it over to him, buy your self some beer, and you can have the change."

"I take went over to 'der corner,' bought a glass of beer and threw down the bill."

Dutchy shut one eye, shoved the bill back to Jakey and said: "Hot darn! I've run 'der house. Keep your money for a rainy day."

And the funny grocery man now buys his beer from the other corner and he and Dutchy walk on opposite sides of the street from each other.

What Denomination? "One day," said Jay Cooke, "when I was putting Government bonds upon the market, I was greatly annoyed by the clerks telling me that the man who was an old man in the office who would do no business with them and must see me. To get rid of him I went out. Said he:

"Mr. Cooke, I have got \$3,000 in gold in this bag. I can't do anything with it in the town where they are circulating groceries' checks and everything else but money, but I am frightened because I think it will be cheated if I dispose of it. Will you tell me on your word of honor if these bonds are sound and right?"

"I replied: 'If they are not right, nothing is right. I am putting all I have in the world into them.'"

"After further conversation the man concluded to take them."

"What denomination will you have them in?" I asked.

"This was too much for the man. He had never heard that word used in connection with business. He scratched his head and said:

"You may give me 500 in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old woman, but I will take the best of it in Baptist."

The Politician's Fortiori Hope. From the Washington Star.

"Do you think that man should have exclusive jurisdiction over the ballot?" he asked.

"No," he answered. "I reckon maybe woman's suffrage'll do good or origin in competition that'll reduce the price of votes."

Those Rules of Head. From Puck.

First Burglar: "Somebody asked 'Who's there?'"

Second Burglar: "Keep still and we're all right."

First Burglar: "I dunno. These new rules make me feel shaky."